bacon and greens. Poole himself, the arbiter elegantiarium of Europe, threw almost immedistely the idea aside. Prince Arthur and his suite have, however, fixed the question. Not even the glitter of their buttons could conceal the pallor of their visages when the would-be Brummells discovered that those quiet, unassuming gentlemen ignored the brass button

Dress Fushions in Europe-American Beauty Abroad.

Our special fashions report, published today, describes the latest styles of dress costume which prevailed in the Old World centres of aristocracy, refined taste, costly clothing, court etiquette and Church consolation during the last days of January. It tells of Paris and Rome; their enjoyments and those who participated in them. The communication is piquant, accurate and comprehensive. The ball season was duly inaugurated in Paris by the Ministerial receptions of the Cabinet Ministers, the new Prefect, M. Chevreau, leading off with a fine entertainment, the éclat of which was ably and diligently sustained by his coadjutors in the Ministry subsequently. The ladies will be interested considerably in the spicy gossip detail of the manner in which Premier Ollivier chose his wife, a lucky little girl just from school, who was recruiting her health at a fashionable watering place. The Empress Eugénie begins, as will be seen, to acknowledge the effect of years, but remains as elegant and beautiful in person as she is kind and gentle in manner. Continental aristocracy enjoyed a splendid sweep in the salons near to the Tuileries. We feel proud to chronicle the fact that American beauty and transatlantic grace from this side of the ocean were in their native simplicity, and, by contrast with royalty, unadornment fully acknowledged both as a refreshing and refining element, even near to and around the most powerful throne in the world. There was a jovial party of American doctors in Paris. The writer mentions them. Then we have a few words, perhaps appropriately after the surgeons, about Traupmann's head, being thus again reminded that "man's a phenomenon" after all, and that earthly beauty is mortal, although it may come very near to divinity for

The Troubles of the Mormons.

Schisms hostile to the "one man power" of Brigham Young are breaking out in Salt Lake City. These hostile factions attempted the other evening to get up a city ticket in opposition to the orthodox ticket; but the place appointed for the meeting was packed by the faithful tosuch an extent that the heretics were crowded out, and they were served the same way in a second attempt. But still the schismatics are increasing, while the Gentiles are squatting and prospecting all over Utah, and from the Pacific Railroad they are still coming by every train. . The mass meeting of the Mormon women in behalf of polygamy was a shrewd device of the Prophet, but it was a miserable mockery; and his close corporation system of Mormon co-operative stores will not serve to keep out the cheaper goods of the Gentiles. The barens of the Prophet, of his twelve apostles and of his seventy elders, they must all know by this time, cannot much longer be maintained in Utah. The railroad has created a spirit of mutiny within and a feeling of curiosity and hostility without that may, on a very short notice, result in unroofing and liberating the birds.

The Rocky Mountain trappers and miners, and, more than all, the camps of reckless adventurers along the Pacific Railway, men and women, will only need a convenient pretext and by. Cullom's bill introduced into Congress, with its sweeping pains and penalties of outlawry, fines and imprisonments against Mormon concubinage, bigamy, or polygamy, or spiritual wifery, or by whatever name it may be called, should be taken by the Mormon ruler as a hint of what is coming. The alternative before him is either to abolish polygamy or to evacuate Utah; and from present indications at Washington before the expiration of six months he will be called upon in the presence of a Territorial military commander to take his choice. Congress having abolished "the twin relie of barbarism," negro slavery, and having reconstructed the late slave States. the turn for that other "twin relic," polygamy, has now come, and the turn of Utah for reconstruction. The responsibility is upon Congress, and the two houses are in the proper frame of mind for the work, for both are moving in it.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR,-The Emperor of Brazil exhibits a degree of obstinacy in his persecution of Lopez not altogether in keeping with the view of his Ministers. Count D'Eu. his man Friday, upholds the views of his august master. Dom Pedro religiously wishes that Lopez was in his grave, and in order that he might have the satisfaction of knowing that the Paraguayan chief was put under the sod he has employed D'Eu to be the chief undertaker. For over four years has his Imperial Majesty of Brazil endeavored to use up, drive away or annihilate Lopez, and has most signally failed. These exertions have drained the Brazilian treasury, spread discontent among the people and demoralized the ministry. The Emperor cannot see all this. Lopez has been too much for him. This has maddened him to such a degree that he would not now, if he could, make an honorable peace, notwithstanding that his subjects desire it. Such are the beauties of personal government.

TWE BILL IN RELATION to the election of inspectors and canvassers in the city and county of New York, introduced by Mr. Kiernan in the Assembly, is published in full elsewhere in our columns this morning. It does away with two of the evils of republican misrule. Two inspectors in each district are elective, and the Mayor shall name a third from the opposing candidates of another political complexion, making three inspectors, who shall also act as the Board of Registry and Election and shall perform the duties of

CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION .- In our law columns to-day will be found a judgment delivered by Judge McCunn, of the Superior Court-a judgment on which we cannot comment at present, but the righteousness of which will commend itself to the attention of ing and sh

all thinking and reflecting men. The Judge has given it as his opinion that the only return that can be made to the writ of habeas corpus is to produce the body of the prisoner. The Stacom case is now well known. It is this case which has called forth the judgment. The latest judgment, that of Judge McCunn, overrules the judgment of Judge Ingraham. It is an interesting question and not at all undeserving of attention.

The Press on the New Charter

There is no scarcity of advice. Every paper in the city seems to know exactly what is wanted to make our city government perfect, and no two agree as to what our real necessi ties are. Nothing can be more dissimilar than the programmes sketched out by the several papers. As it is not possible to enact all their plans—as it is not even possible to know which is the best-we still incline to favor the enactment of the Charter that is now projected in the Legislature. We do not believe, however, that this is a perfect Charter. We do not believe it is the best Charter that moderately honest and capable men could make. But we are sure that it cannot make our city government any worse than it is, and we are reasonably certain that it will make it a great deal better. It seems also to be the only change that it is possible to get just now. For these reasons, therefore-because we can get this Charter, and because it may make our government better than it iswe favor it rather than any one of the thousand impractical projects of improvement that may be conjured up in every brain, but that can never become law. Moreover, there are some positive points of advantage in Mr. Frear's bill. It gives a definite responsibility and a political machinery that will fill the Board of Aldermen with respectable men. If it fails the democratic party will be to blame for the failure, and the people will hold them to their accountability. In the enormous cant and clamor about honesty made by the republican press it must not be forgotten that it was under republican administration that the terrible abuses we suffer from were folsted upon us. We do not believe the democrats will do worse, and if they do as badly the people will not forget it. We are in favor of the Charter before the Legislature because it is a change, but we would not object to any pruning that would not change its main principle of giving the government of this city to the people that live here.

COLLECTING TAXES ON LONG ISLAND .-People must resist abuse of authority, and so furnish cases for the courts to decide. There is no other plan to get at the right. We are glad to see, therefore, that some citizens on Long Island have commenced suit against tax collectors for transcending their powers. In one case it is charged that the collector, in levving for the satisfaction of a tax of fifty dollars, seized five thousand dollars' worth of property. Judges in such cases will presume omewhat in favor of the collector, as he goes at least in the name of the law : but between fifty dollars and five thousand there is plenty of room for such presumption, and for punishing also an unwarrantable and oppressive act.

THE SMALLPOX .- Dr. Harris, in his last epistle to the Board of Health, gives us the encouraging information that the disease is decreasing, and that nobody is so safe from infection as the school children.

## THE REPAID MARINE NEWS PLEET.

Description of the New Steamer Herald-

[From the New York Times, Feb. 12.] The new steamer Herald has certain principles inroduced in her model which will render an account of her dimensions and construction, as well as the iew days since, unusually interesting to those familiar with the science of naval architecture. The vessel was designed and modelled by Isaac Newton. She was constructed with the view of attaining high speed under steam without impairing the accommodations or sea-going qualities.

The following are the chief particulars and dimensions of the hull and machinery;-The hull is wood, copper fastened; the planking, inside ceiling and keelsons are of Georgia pine. The length between perpendiculars is 95 feet inches; the breadth of beam extreme is 15 feet 10½ inches, and the depth of hold amidships is eight feet two inches. The general appearance of the vessel is unusually symmetrical, and although the vessel is unusually symmetrical, and altho the lines are very fine, the weights are so skill only is steam machinery of large power for the hull easily carried, but the cabin and other accommodu-tions are unusually commodious for a steamer of

easily carried, but the cabin and other accommodations are housually commodious for a steamer of
this character.

The model was planned on the theory that the resistance to a plane suriace moving through a fluid
is in proportion to the size of the angle which the
surface presents to the direction of motion, and also
that a fluid is forced away from such a plane in a
direction perpendicular to it. This, of course, does
not take into account the frictional resistance,
which varies according to the extent and the smoothness of the form known as the "inverted cylinder"
type. The cylinder is nineteen inches in diameter
and the length of the stroke seventeen inches.

The cranks and shafts are of wrought fron, the
cranks bored out and keyed on the shafts, the crank
pin being made of cast steel. The valve gear consists of a "link" movement constructed with certain
peculiarities and with an independent "cut off" adjustable at will while the engine is in motion. The
condensation of the steam is effected by a surface
condense, so arranged that the exhaust steam is
condensed and pumped back again into the boiler
in the form of fresh water. The cooling
water is circulated through this condenser by
means of an independent pump, which
is double acting, the piston being mae inches in
diameter and the stroke lifteen inches. The boiler
is of the horizontal tubular type, with the tubes
returning above the furnaces. It contains about diameter and the stroke lifteen inches. The bolier is of the horizontal tubular type, with the tubes returning above the furnaces. It contains about 500 square feet of heating surface. It is constructed and stayed for a working pressure of ninety-five pounds to the square inch. The screw propeller has four blades. Its diameter is 5 feet 10 inches and the terminal pitch 11 feet 6 inches; the angle formed by the blades decreases from the axis to the circumference in the proportion which experiment teaches will produce the maximum propelling efficiency.

teaches will produce the maximum propelling efficiency.

On the trial a speed of twelve knots, or nearly fourteen statue miles, was easily maintained. This speed was ascertained by running over a known distance. The number of revolutions of the screw was 131 per minute; pressure of steam on the boiler, seventy-four pounds per square inch, and the cut-off was so adjusted that the mean pressure on the piston was forty-five pounds. Hence 135 norse power was developed by the engine.

Now, in order to form an accurate estimate of the relative excellence of the model, it is simply neces-

relative excellence of the model, it is simply sary to compare the power exerted with the attained. This is done by the ordinary rule, sary to compare the power exerted with the speed attained. This is done by the ordinary rule, when consists of multiplying the area, in square feet, of the greatest immersed section by the cube of the speed, and dividing this amount by the horses power the result is a number which gives the relative excellence of the model. As the immersed section of the Heraid is sixty square feet, the speed twelve knots and the power 185 horses, the number is 767. It is believed that this is the highest number on record for a vessel of the Heraid's small dimensions, and it proves the accuracy of the principles on which the model was designed. But twelve knots is by no means the maximum speed attainable. This speed was accomplished before the journais of the engine and screw had worn themselves to a proper bearing. As the boiler possesses ample steam generating power to maintain a steam pressure of at least ninety pounds to the square inch, with the "cut off" at such a point as to keep up over seventy pounds mean pressure on the piston, there can be no doubt that a speed of considerably over thirteen knots (nearly fitteen statute miles) can be kept up, a velocity rarely exceeded by the largest occan steamers. The trials were witnessed by General McCleilan. C. H. Delmmater, of the Delimmater Works; Measrs, George Birscheck, William Bromiey, James Belknap, G. H. Reynolds, J. F. Robinson, marino engineers, and other gentlemen interested in marina engineer.

G. H. Reynolds, J. F. Robinson, marine engineers and other gentlemen interested in marine engineer

# TELEGRAPHIC

FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

A Regicide Conspiracy Re-

ported in Paris.

Napoleon's Life Said to be in Danger and Numerous Arrests.

A Carlist Movement in Spain and Anti-Throne Legislation in South Germany.

OUTRAGE IN RELAND. AGRARIAN

The Ballot for Females in Utah.

FRANCE.

A Regicide Plot-Napoleon's Life in Danger PARIS, Feb. 12, 1870.

Thirty-five persons were arrested yesterday on uspicion of complicity in a plot agains the State and the life of the Emperor. In all cases arms were found upon the persons of

the prisoners. Those arrested were incarcerated in the Prison Mazas au Secret on the Boulevard Mazas, and will soon be proceeded against.

Other Arrests-New Conspirators There have been still further arrests by the police o-day of persons engaged in the recent plot agains the life of the Emperor.

English Opinion of the Conspiracy LONDON, Feb. 12, 1870. The proofs, which the Paris officials pretend have of a deep laid plot against the Emperor's life,

are totally discredited here. Paris Tranquil-Prosecutions of the Pre-Newspaper Retort. PARIS, Feb. 12, 1870.

The city is tranquil. Seven of the editors of the Reforme (newspaper have preceived an order to appear before the cour to answer charges preferred against them for viola

In answer to this summons the Reforme this morning publishes an article against the government

The People Armed. PARIS, Feb. 12-10 P. M. Several arrests have been made this evening. In ail cases arms were found on the persons of the prisoners.

A "Reader" for America.

PARIS, Feb. 12, 1870. The Paris Pays of to-day explains how the rumo trose that M. Paradol was announced as having been appointed Envoy to Washington. He intends to go to America in the same way that Mr. Dickens wentas a public reader—and will visit Washington during his stay in that country.

SPAIN.

The Carlist Conspiracy-Let it Burst and

"Stamp It Out." Madeid, Feb. 12, 1870. In the Cortes to-day Senor Rivero, in reply to question, said the government was fully aware of the conspiracy of the Carlists. The government knew of their introduction of arms, giving out of

money and appointment of officers. The government would do nothing until the outbreak actually occurred, being abundantly able to

IRELAND.

Agrarian Outrage. DUBLIN, Feb. 12, 1870.

Agrarian outrages continue in the country. in Kerry county was fired at to-day through a win dow while sitting in his parior. Luckily the shot did not take effect.

No arrest made.

## FNGI AND

Weather Reports-River Navigation. LONDON, Feb. 12, 1870.

The weather to-day is intensely cold throughout Europe. At Paris the thermometer indicates thirty degrees Fahrenheit below the freezing point. The the ice, and the practice of the Oxford and Cam bridge boat crews on the Thames is suspended from VALENCIA, Ireland, Feb. 12 1870.

Owing to a snow storm the lines to the telegraph eastward are working slowly and with difficulty this morning.

Snoblam and Religion.

LONDON, Peb. 12, 1870. The Pall Mall Gazette this evening is severe upor the "insincerity" of Rev. Dr. Temple's disclaimer of certain charges made against his form of belief

Grand Match Game in London-The Read

by Deep Sea Cable. LONDON, Feb. 12 1870 A splendid game of billiards was played last even ing at St. James' Hall, Regent street, between John Roberts, the English champion, and W. Cook, Jr. 1.200 points up, even, for the champion's gold cur and £200 a side, the "spot stroke" barred.

Only 500 tickets were issued, but there were 1 200 present, including a large number of the nobility, whereof the Prince of Wales and suite were most conspicuous.

At eight o'clock Mr. Cook came forward, announced the conditions of the game and proceeded

At first it was evident he was not in good play-fing condition, and the odds at the betting were against him. He warmed with his work, however, and at last won splendidly by 117 points, amid the appliause of the spectators.

BAVARIA.

Throne Obliteration Under Debate. MUNICH, Feb. 12, 1870.

The Council is considering the subject of the dethronement of the King.

TURKEY.

Provincial Inquietude. CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 12, 1870. The Servians and Montenegrins are intriguing,

GERMANY. Count Bismurck to the Prussian Legislature. BERLIN, Feb. 12, 1870.

Count Bismarck closed the sessions of the Prus

sian Diet to-day with a speech. He regretted the

spirit of opposition that had been shown in the

which causes considerable solicitude here.

Upper Chamber, and promised an extraordinary session soon. He made no reference to fereign EGYPT.

The Suez Canal-Aid to Navigation. ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 12, 1870. The great rock near Ismailia has been successfully removed from the bed of the Suez Canal. The minimum depth of water is now about twenty

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Heavy Discount on American Silver-The Red River Bishop-Resignation of the New-

foundland Ministry. A proclamation appears in to-day's official Gazette declaring that on and after the 15th of April next American silver shall pass current at rates de termined by the government, as follows:-Fifty cent twenty cents, ten cent pieces at eight cents, five cent pieces at four cents. Discount on American invoice

pieces at four cents. Discount on American invoice for the ensuing week, seventeen per cent.

The government has transferred the properties in Frederickton. N. B., known as the Government House and Provisional Buildings, for the use of the government and Legislature of New Brunswick.

Rishop fache, of Red River, is still here. He has been present at the sittings of the Cabinet in order to be consuited on Red River affairs. He expects to leave for Fort Garra on Wednesday next.

Election of Mayor of Montreal-Funeral of

General Wyudham.
MONTREAL, Feb. 12, 1870. Thomas Workman was re-elected Major of Mont real to-day. The funeral of General Wyndham, late commander

of the forces in Canada, took place this afternoon All the troops in garrison, the militia officers and the prominent citizens were present. The public oddes were closed at noon as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased.

#### RED RIVER.

Proceedings in the Winnipeg Convention-Canada Disposed to Do Justice-Address of the Cauadian Commissioner-A Bill of Rights to be Proclaimed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12, 1870. The Winnipeg New Nation of January 28 gives the proceedings of the Convention of English and French delegates which assembled on the 25th, at Upper Fort Garry, to consider the overtures of Mr. Donald Smith, the Canadian commissioner. Nothing was done on the first day, the delegates not having al arrived. On the third day the convention was ready for business. Scaled papers were opened, when it was found that Canada was disposed to do justice to the Red River men: also that communication with the nome government being difficult the nome government being difficult Mr. Smith was to act in accordance with his own private judgment. Mr. Smith being admitted to a hearing confirmed the impression that the Canadian government was disposed to grant them all the privileges accorded to any of the citizens. Mr. Reille, in a warm speech, acknowledged his allegiance to the Queen denying that ne was a Canadian subject. He asked Mr. Smith to explicitly state whether he was willing to grant what was asked in the Bill of Rights of December. Mr. Smith replied that he could not state from memory its provisions, and asked to look at it and consider it. A new Bill of Rightsymas suggested, and, on motion of Mr. Reille, a committee, consistand, on motion of Mr. Reilie, a committee, consisting of three English and three French, was appointed, to meet on the 28th of January, and draw up a Bill of Rights in accordance with the wishes of the people. Mr. Reille was chosen one of the com-mittee. He was evidently the master spirit of the Convention. Private advices state that if any changes are made in the bill they will be on the side of stronger guarantees for the rights of the

#### WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The Ballot in the Hands of the Mormor Women-The Woman Suffrage Law of SALT LAKE. Feb. 12, 1870.

The bill lately introduced in the Mormon Legisla ture, granting the right of suffrage to the won Utah, passed both Houses and the Council and has just been signed by Acting Governor Mann. Mor-mon women, therefore, have the right to vote at the election on Monday.

#### THE INDIANS.

Troops Ordered to Protect Frontier Settle ments-General Harney's Indian Policy. CHICAGO, Feb. 12, 1870.

The following military despatch was received at Lieutenant General Sheridan's headquarters to

the Missouri, has ordered three companies of cav-alry from Forts Hooker and Hays to protect the A letter from General Harney, of Kansas, to General Schofield, dated February 8, says:-Bands of

hostile Indians are again roaming off a little to the west of our frontier settlements which are now at the mercy of miscreants. Will you please send some troop to the frontiers and urge upon the President the adoption of the Indian policy we talked of last sum-mer, namely, of forcing them to dismount and dis-arm upon their reservations and holding them there by multary power? No other pian will give security A letter from Camp Supply states that the Klowas had gone to Fort Glii to receive their annuities, and that they and the Comanches had calculated not to go to war at present.

## VIRGINIA

Resolution of the House Against the Election to Office of Disqual-fied Candidates.

RICHMOND, Feb. 12, 1870. The House to-day adopted, with but few dissent ing votes, a resolution declaring that it is not expe dient to elect any person to any office who is dis

## OHIO.

Resolutions of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce on the Tariff Laws-Great Rollgious Revival.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12, 1870. The Chamber of Commerce of this city to-day unanimously adopted resolutions declaring that the financial condition of the country require such a supervision of the tariff by the present Congress as will realize the largest revenue in the least burdensom manner to the manutacturing interests requiring it: that a tariff to foster monopolies and give special advantages to a comparatively small number of per sons is oppresive and unjust to the great body of the people, and will not be tolerated by any political party when the people are enlight ened as to us one rations; that the tariff bill lately presented by the Committee of Ways and Means is not such as is de-manded in the present depressed condition of trade manded in the present depressed condition of trade and manufactures; that it renews and even aggra-vates the odious discriminating characteristics of existing laws by which large advantages are given existing laws by which large advantages are given to some departments, creating enormous wealth for a few, which is unjustly taken from the pockets of the many, under the presence of protecting labor, but which, in fact, robs labor of its fair returns by destroying other industries and forcing labor into competition with itself; that all raw material and articles entering into the provinces of labor should be admitted free of duty, or at the lowest possible rates consistent with the established industries and with the financial condition of the country.

The resolutions provide for sending a copy to the Ohio Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The religious interest is maintained in the churches of this city. Information has been received from many adjacent cities and towns which show that the revival is becoming general.

## EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Feb. 12—11 A.

M.—Consols opened at 92% for money and 92% for
the account. American securities opened quiet.
United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 87%; 1865,
old, 87; 1861, 86. Ten-lorties, 82%, ex coupon.
Stocks quiet. Eric Railway shares, 29%. Limois
Centrals, 111. Atlantic and Great Western, 28.
Paris Bourse.—Paris, Feb. 12.—The Bourse closed
fat. Renies 73f., 22c.
Frankfort Bourse.—Frankfort, Feb. 12.—
United states bonds closed firm.
Liverpool. Cotton Market.—Liverpool, Feb.
12.—Cotton closed firm; saies of the day 12,006 bates,
including 2,006 for speculation and export.
Havre Cotton Market.—Havre, Feb. 12.—Cotton
closed firm on spot and affoat.
Liverpool. Brandstuffs Market.—Liverpool.,
Feb. 12.—Evening.—Red wheat, 7s. 5d. a 7s. 5d.; winter, 8s. 5d. a 8s. 5d. Spirits petroleum, 1s. 7d.
Liverpool. Provisions Market.—Liverpool.,
Feb. 12.—Bacon, dull. Lard, fat. Pork, fat.
London Produce Market.—London, Feb. 12—
Noon.—Refined petroleum firmer at 1s. 9%d. a 1s.
10d. per gainon. Whale oil dull, at 139 per ton.
Cover seed, 50s. per ton. for American ted. Calcutta linseed firmer, but not quotably higher. Linseed case, 59 10s. per ton for thin oblong for ideding. Tallow, 48s. 3d. a 46s. 6d. per cwt. Spirits turpentias, 121 per ton.

Fetralleum Market.—Antwerp. Feb. 12.—Potro-

PETROLEUM MARKET, ANTWERP, Peb. 12. -Petro-ieum gloses Gres at 5216. for standard white.

#### YACHTING

The Triangular Race Between the Sappl

and the Cambria. LONDON, Feb. 12, 1870. Mr. Douglas accepts the Ower's Light trianguis ourse, as lately described to the HERALD, for the race between the yacate Cambris and Sappho, to ome off in the beginning of the month of May. The Sappho will sail the Cambria even, not giving her any allowance of time.

The Danutices and the Cambrid [From Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.]

We have a letter from London which states tha the ocean match agreed upon between Mr. Bennett nd Mr. Ashbury, to sail the Dauncless and the Cambria from the Old Head of Kinsale to New York, has given rise to much discussion and speculation among jachtmen. Especially is this the case at Cowes, where the captains and crews of the yachts ongregate in the winter, and form the largest porprevalts that if the wind should be fair, or free, the Dauntless will win the race; but that if head winds should be encountered the result would be different. We are also informed that some surprise is ex when westerly winds commonly prevail. As we understand the matter, he did not choose that time of year, but was ready to make the match for an time of year. But perhaps those who have been a good deal on board of the Dauntless are about as good judges of her weatherly qualities as some who have seen but little of her under canvass, and others who have only looked at her as she lay at anchor in the roads. Mr. Beanest himself has had great experience in yachting and in regular naval affairs. He commanded the Henrietta for the government, as a volunteer, in the war, and his duties were so discharged as to make his skill and enterprise manifest. Besides, he has had some of the most able, experienced and sagactous nautical men in the world to counsel with, and we have great confidence that a correct judgment was come to, and that we shall find the Dauntless a staunch, weatherly yach. It is reported and believed at Cowes that the foremast of the Dauntless is to be moved and restepped lurther aft. We are authorized to say that such is not the case. It is stated that the Cambria was to have her copper overhauled. Her lorward bulwarks were to be increased in height and her bowsprit raised eight or nine inches on the hightheads. She is also to have a few tops extra of time of year. But perhaps those who have bee lorward bulwarks were to be increased in height and her bowsprit raised eight or nine inches on the nightneads. She is also to have a few tons extra of lead bulasts and some new sails. We are sorry to hear that some ill feeling prevails in England in regard to Mr. Ashbury. We are told that many English yacimmen think and say that he made the match to render nimself prominent and catch popularity, and they hope the Cambria will be deleated. Now, if they really hope this, taey ought to be ashamed or themselves. All England has had a subsequent chance to make a similar match with the Sappno, and no one has done it. Mr. Ashbury, then, is to be commended for making this match, whether he wins or loses. We know that there are a few people in this country who would secretly rejoice to see the Dauntiess defeated. But this is because they are envious of the lane and distinction so worthing won by Mr. Bennet. Gosport, the builder of the fast and famous schooner Alme, is building a racing schooner for Major Ewing, former owner of the cutter Condor. It is tonight that she will be as fast as anything affoat, and she is

#### CALIFORNIA.

A California Tribute to the National Capital-Veto by the Governor-Prostration of Business in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12, 1870. A flag for the new Capitol, manufactured entirely of California silk, has been completed and will soon be forwarded to Washington.

The Governor has vetoed the bill passed by the Legislature awarding damages to Hall & Garrison the publishers of a secession paper in Visaila which was destroyed by a mob consisting of soldiers and There is a perfect stagnation of business in all de-

There is a perfect stagnation of business in all de-partments in this city.

It is raining in the southern part of the State.

Mining stocks during the week were week. The following are the closing quatations:—Alpha, \$11; Belcher, \$1; Builton, \$7; Empire Mill, \$20; Gould and Curry, \$45; Haie and Norcross, \$142; Imperial, \$28; Kentuck, \$90; Occidental, \$12; Ophir, \$12; Overman, \$68; Savage, \$35; Sierra Nevada, \$8; Yei-low Jacket \$52.

## LOUISIANA

Arrest of New Orleans Bank Robbers-Muni cipal Election Complications. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 12, 1870. A prize fight has been arranged to take place

o-morrow between Gallagher and Curler. The mandamus against the Jackson Railroad ex tension along St. Joseph street and the river has been made perpetual.

Two of the alleged consolidated bank robbers have been arrested. The Picayane says that special police officers were the ringleaders in the robbers. Epon the application of a committee of citizens Judge Collins to-day made the mandamus peremptory requiring the city authorities to order a municipal election for the second Monday in March,

municipal election for the second Monday in march, as the law provides.

A bill was introduced in the State Senate to-day requiring the municipal election to be held on the second Monday in November, thus either prolonging the term of the present incumbents or allowing the government to appoint.

Wilbur, Jr., of the firm of Wilbur & Co., is reported the second of with \$100,000.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday. Judge A. H. Mordecai, of Baltimore; Colonel J. E. Hiner, of Alton. Ill.; John Pope, of the United States Army: Dr. M. Burchard, of St. Louis; Captain H. H. Hassel, of Cleveland, Ohio; Colonel A. Abbott and Judge C. A. Bedford, of Wisconsin; Dr. A. Westbury, of Savannah, Ga.; Colonel T. R. Carpenter, of Onio: Colonel T. S. Annett, of Elmira, and Judge George T. Palmer, of Massachusetts, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General Schouler, of Boston; A. Honey, of Nevada; Captain Hancock, of Georgia; C. W. Sc of Port Washington, and J. F. Usher, of Washing on, are at the Asto: House. Col. O. H. Beattie, of Montana ; Major J. N. Knapp

of Auburn ; Dr. J. J. Mott, of North Carolina, and C. Wheaton, of the United States Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel Major General J. C. Robinson, of the United States

army, is at the St. Denis Hotel. D. S. Woodward, of Texas, and Felipe Molina, o Mexico, are at the New York Hotel.

John H. Flagg, of Washington, and W. J. Kellogg. of Connecticut, are at the Westminster Hotel. J. Dawson, of Baltimore; H. C. Song, of St. Paul, Minn., and O. T. Tuttle, of St. Louis, are at the Ever-

Columbia; R. C. Perkins, of England, and Harold Holdernsss, of San Francisco, are at the Clarendor Colonel D. C. Howard, of Pennsylvania, and Com

mander James P. Sprague, of the United States Navy, are at the Irving House. Colonel George Beck, of Kentucky; Dr. E. J. Waish, of Sacramento, and Captain Alexander, of the British Army, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

E. R. Andrews, of Paris, and Ray Stone, of Virginia, are at the Albermarie Hotel. Judge W. T. Shaw, of Burnington, Vt; C. R. Coburn, of Chicago, and O. S. Winans, of Dunkirk, are at the Hoffman House.

Professor Thorpe, of St. Louis; General Edward Edgefield, of Nova Scotia, and Dr. C. Andrews, of Detroit, are at the St. Elimo Hotel. Prominent Departures. Colonel L. D. Lawerance, for New London; Colo

#### net George Bullock, for Philadelphia; Dr. W. C. Hurd, for Ireland; William McKinn, for Baltimore; E. R. Dunning, for Boston, and Captain Auderson, for Sandusky.

FOURTH WARD CLUBBING

The police report that yesterday morning some disturbance occurred in the liquor store corner of Frankfort and Rose streets. In the course of the Frankfort and Rose streets. In the course of the quarrel, from whatever cause it arose, Christopher O'Toole, a bartender in the establishment, took from behind the bar a heavy club and proceeded to give a man named Hugh Dever, residing at No. 12 Jacob street, a brutal clubbing. The result of the clubbing was that Dever received a number of serious scalp wounds, which were dressed by Dr. Frazer. Officer Mahoney, of the Fourteenth precinch arrested O'Toole and he will Pourteenin precinc, arrested O'Toole, and he will be arraigned at the Tombs Police Court. Lever was sent to Bellevus Hospital.

#### THE BEWITCHING BROKERS.

The Business of Woodhull, Claffin & Co. Increasing-The Firm Engaging but Reticent-A Satisfactory Reply to a Necessary Question-What They Will Do.

The notices published in the HERALD of the newly established firm of Woodhull, Claffin & Co., the female bankers, have had the effect of causing considerable commotion in down town monetary circles and inspiring flashy young men to visit their week to see the ladies, intent on administering lecures and showing off their exquisite figures. he courtesy, urbanity and tact characterists of the firm they were received, spoken to and dismissed just as if they had called at any other broker's office n the city. Surprised, if not delighted, these exquisites of the street realize for the first time that young ladies can be wise and discreet, and young nen rash and foolish. The business of the firm t already commenced. They cannot chill the warmth the confidence of operators in stocks. clerical assistance sufficient for their increasing ousiness, and being as yet unprepared to make a formal opening, they are compelled to bend to the work they have assumed and fight the battle of finance without preparation. Their extraordinary coomess and self-possession and evident knowledge of the intricacies of the difficult role they have undertaken is far more remarkable than their person . . beauty and graces of manuer, and these are cound erable. They are evidently women of remarkable coolness and tact and are capable of extraordinary

endurance,
A BERALD reporter called to see the firm yester-day and was cheated out of his precious time in so charming a manner that he could not complain. Knowing that reports were rife that these ladies had

charming a manner that he could not complain.

Knowing that reports were rife that these takes had

not much previous knowledge of financial matters,
he seized an opportunity during a full in bosiness to
put a few questions touching their antecedents. A

lively conversation ensued, the pith of which is contained in the following

SEKETCH OF THE COMPANY.

Being early thrown upon our own resources, not
only for our sustenance, but also for the maintenance and education or a number of younger condren made dependent upon us by the general financial rum in which the family became involved it
became, in a manner, absolutely necessary for us to
adopt some other method of carrying our responsibilities than the usual ones presented to young ladice
at that time in Central offic. Naturally possessed
of keen intuition and quick perception we had obtained a very good education, besides considerable
knowledge of the world and some familiarity with
the theory and practice of law in the office of our
father before his financial disasters. Thus educated
we could not settle down into the common course of life woman had already
too long considered her only sphere of
action. Our course obtained for us considerable notoriety, and called down the anathemas of prudish
dames and sharp cemments from some of the opposite sex. Sometimes, under the spur of such anathemas or comments, we undertook and accomplished
tungs we would not otherwise nave attempted in a to snow our independence of Mrs. Grundy rate, we pursued our own ways in such as to us success seemed to lay, and we generally lound a reasonable share of it. Speculative traine in buying, holding and setting the products of the quanted with the market value of everythining our pride. Nor could we see that in the exercise of such faculties as secured us delight and furnished an objective cause for pride, and at the same time a generous livelinood, we were committing any gross violations of female propriety or consistency; but, on the contrary, considered it a simple right, which customs of society nor sex should deprive us of. Having gained some reputation for business ability in the management of our own affairs, we began to be entrusted with the more intricate or delicate affairs of others. In this way we became acquainted with real estate operations, and to such we at length turned special stention. About this time we were attracted to military lands by several patents held among our acquaintances. In attending to perfecting the titles to these by clearing up tax sales, &c., we were largely drawn into dealing in them, at one time having no less than a milunder our control. When we were most deeply eagaged "tracing sities," "searching records," "maxing abstracts," drawing powers of attorney and
deeds, all of which we did without other advice, a
decision of the Supreme Court of the United States
relative to the rights of widows and minors in these
titles cut off most of our expected resitations and
determined us to abandon the ousness, which we
did, finding ourselves left possessed of some thousands of acres of lands. These we sold, investing
proceeds in oil stocks. Making some losses we
turned attention to railway stocks, and at times
have operated quite largely, though until recently
generally through others. Our best ventures have
been in Chicago and Alton, Northwestern, Toledo,
Wabash and Western, and latterly in New York Contral and Hudson River. Having determined to carry
out a long cherished desire to enter the arcus in
Claffin & Co., bankers and ofokers, 44 stroad
street, New York city, and hold ourselves
ready to receive the strictures or support of
the press, and the censure or approval of indiyiduals who assume the right to adjudge us as ready to receive the strictures or support of the press, and the censure or approval of individuals who assume the right to adjudge us as treading upon forbidden ground. We are obliged to confess that during our experience of fitteen years, while we have almost universally received the counsel, support and approvat of the opposite sex, our own has as universally thrown dirt at us. Such being our experience, we are not of those who affect to believe our sex is despoiled of most of their rights by the domineering will of man, but, on the contrary, think we assert many we are lily prepared to make the best use of, and that as soon as the sex is prepared to perform all the calls and dutes of to make the best use of, and that as soon as the sex is prepared to perform all the calls and duties of life the right to do so cannot be witheld, and if so we for ourselves propose to light for it if need be. Without secession we propose revolution whenever the chains of conservatism drop too slowly and leave us chaling under their restraint too long or deny us the means of applying presentations.

the chains of conservatism drop too slowly and leave us challing under their restraint too long or deny us the means of applying possessed capacity.

The proposition concerning woman's rights contained in the foregoing were delivered in a peremptory, but yet lady-like manner, and indicated to our reporter that the firms was too much occupied with present and important business to bother about any stract qest.ons. The romances of the penny papers, the sneers and invendoes of jealous and unfriendly persons, they said, they did not regard; but they heartly wished to merit the confidence of the business public. They were prepared to pay one hundred cents on the dollar in all their transactions. Before leaving the office our reporter was informed that something very particular would happen very shortly, but the ladies very discreetly declined to state what that something would be. That a surprise, however, for the "sireet" and the public is is meditated by the irm of Woodhuit, Chalin & Conand will soon take place, is stated on the very best authority.

REPORTED FAILURE OF TWO DRY GOORS HOUSES.

The failure of the firm of Halstead, Stues & Co. mporters of wootlen goods, at No. 43 White street was announced yesterday morning. This house suspended payment on Thursday. The liabilities are reported to be about \$350,000, and the assets will probably reach \$250,000, its is said that the members of the firm own sufficient real estate and other property to make an amicable sottlement. A meeting of the crediters will be held at two o'clock on Tucsday, at their office. Petric & Co., importers of dry goods at Nos. 75 and 77 Leonard street, are also reported to have suspended payment. No particulars of their failure have as yet been made public. It is expected, however, that a statement will be made to the creditors of the firm in a lew days. was announced yesterday morning. This house aus

## BALKSKY AND THE "MYSTERIOUS LADY."

The Balsky-Biddle-mysterious-woman-in-black sen sation has changed its location, and Leo Baisky the hero, and his faithful attendant at Bellevue Hospital (but who has now become his wife) took up pital (but who has now become in the their residence at Middletown, N. Y., and or now the Hona night or two ago, and are now the Hona of the day. As they promende about the streets of attraction, and comments of they are the centre of attraction, and common pretty severe nature are not unfrequent. "handsome widow in black" appears very indiffer ent about the criticisms of the public.

Kaldenberg's New Meerschnum Store, 949 Broadway, near Twenty-third arees, Old stands, Nos. (and 5 John, and 71 Nassau.

About two years ago me hair came out a great desi and my head was much ad ected with dandraff; was told by a friend to try your TRICOPHEROUS, and I did so; and V. my a ton-ishment my hair was firmly routed and all the anndrul disappeared, as the head now shows for itself. Yours truly, ALCXANDER DOWLIASS, Chief Engineer ateamstay, Huntardie.

FUSSELL'S, 529 FOURTH AVENUE, YOU will save

A .- Dr. John August's Hair Rejurpantor.-The best article ever offered. Those who use ut will have no other. References to most influential cutzens. Depot No. 5 Clinton street, Brooklyn. For sale at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald Building.

All Cures by the Missisquot Water of Scre-

A.—"Train as "Atheist," "Infidel," "Illas-HERR," THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING.—POLNING LAT-NIGHT AT "IAMANY." Admitsion 26 and 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved souts. Dr. Hun's -40 Yenra at No. 3 Division atreet, now at \$5 Bond atreet, one door from Bowery. Open from 9 A. M. V. S. P. M. Not open on Suaday. Consultation and mediciny, 35.

Fine Watches and Jewelry of all descriptions for sale and repaired by first class work-men. GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, 1,173 Broadway, between Two day-swenth and Twenty-right streets, and the Scend-YJ, one door below Ganal street.